

The Avalanche

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XVI.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1895.

NUMBER 39.

LOOKING BACKWARD

Review of the Year That Is Past.

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Epitome of the General News of the World.

Chronological Recital of All the Important Events in Legislative, Judicial and Commercial Circles—Starting Deeds of Crime—Stirring Incidents in Military Matters—Record of Disasters on Land and Sea—Devastation by Fire and Pestilence—The Year of '94 Made History Rapidly.

Below will be found a concise recital of all the events at home and abroad which go to make up the history of 1894. In America, as in Europe, there has been experienced a period of severe financial depression. The year was marked by the most stupendous disturbance of labor circles in the history of the country, necessitating the employment of government forces for its suppression. Political contests have been nearly as stirring as a national election. The world has been thrilled by tales of horror from devastating forest fires, and death has claimed many illustrious men. The year will be long remembered as one of the most notable of the century. Abroad, the theater of news has been principally in the Orient. There is at present raging the war between Japan and China, and to the astonishment of all civilized nations the Island Kingdom has worsted its mighty foe in every contest of note. Fort after fort has fallen before Japan's forces, and three separate armies are marching upon the capital of the Flowering Kingdom. The Chinese empire, if not fallen, is humbled, and has already taken initiatory steps to sue for peace. Continental Europe has been at peace, and Russia mourns the death of her Czar.

MAY.

1—Opening of Manchester Eng. ship canal; \$1,000,000 fire at Boston; \$1,000,000 wood fire at Rock Island wood at Linwood, Ill.; \$1,000,000 at Dayton, Ia.; one killed, troops summoned.

2—\$1,200,000 fire at Toledo; \$200,000 at Detroit; \$1,000,000 at Grove, Ia.; Bobbed

3—\$1,200,000 fire at World's Fair grounds, Gov. McKinley inaugurated at Colum-

4—Two Senates claim existence in New Jersey...John L. Sullivan's wife slugs him with an Indian club.

5—John G. Neely, Governor at Des Moines, Ia.,...Sherman Wagoner, wife mur-

dered, lynched near Mitchell, Ind.

6—Three men lynched at Russell, Kan.

7—Murder of Seaman Beatersives at "Bil-

8—Six sailors from Dutch steamer Amer-

sterdam perish in vain attempt to rescue

9—George E. Palmer hanged at Chicago.

10—John G. Neely, colored, lynched at Val-

11—K. C. St. J. & C. B. train held up at Roy's Branch, Mo.; big robbery secured.

12—Murder of John W. H. Brown, nomi-

nation for Supreme Court, rejected by

the Senate.

13—John G. Neely, colored, lynched at Val-

14—K. C. St. J. & C. B. train held up at Roy's Branch, Mo.; big robbery secured.

15—Great fire at Milwaukee.

16—Great fire at St. Louis.

17—Great fire at Chicago.

18—Great fire at St. Paul.

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O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A Boston exchange says Seeley was a "fideucary fugitive," if that is so he must be a very bad man, indeed.

A New York woman has pawned the ashes of her crumpled husband for \$125. Some New York husbands, it seems, are worth more dead than alive.

The \$354,000 stolen by Bookkeeper Seeley has evaporated, leaving nothing behind it. For all his pains Seeley has nothing left but a penitentiary sentence.

Chicopee, Mass., has just gone into the business of furnishing her citizens with electric lights. This makes the fourth Massachusetts town to get a direct source from its franchise sharks.

If Li Hing Ching really has \$500,000,000 it seems strange that he would remain in China as a punching-bag for Japan when he could enjoy himself in this country for several months on that amount.

A Texas lawyer who got drunk ran amuck in Chicago and shot a bartender and bystander, both strangers to him, remade grandiloquently: "That's what we do in Texas to fellows who trage our wives." He should remember that Chicago sometimes hangs murderous tools who shoot down innocent citizens in cold blood.

The opinion of professional pugilists, it was not the blow which killed down at New Orleans, but the force with which his head struck the floor, is ingenious, but facts originally. It was said of a hood-carrion who tumbled from the top of a six-story building with fatal results, that it was not the fall which caused death, "but stopping so suddenly."

Patents have been issued at Washington to a Western man for an electrical device making collision of trains impossible. The invention is timely for the Chicago tunnel-using corporations. But there is not the slightest likelihood that they will adopt it so long as they can buy up Council members enough to save money on safety devices.

North Carolina is the latest State to agitate for good roads. The people there have just awakened—or been awoken, rather—to the fact that for eight months in the year when their roads are at the best a 2,000-pound load is about an average for two horses, which in the bad season is reduced to 1,000, while on a good macadam road the average load for two horses is 4,000 pounds. A few object lessons of this character will teach the people that poor roads are the poorest kind of economy.

Our exchanges tell of the organization of a peculiar society in Detroit called the "Anti-Kissing League." Its sole purpose is to discourage those emotional persons who find relief from high pressure feelings only in osculation. The platform of the league is "Kissing must go," and its members have adopted as a distinctive badge a bright, red ribbon worn in the button-hole or at the throat. This flaming red challenge is not intended to invite to contest, but to warn all would-be trespassers to "keep off the grass," figuratively speaking. In view of the fact that thus far the membership includes only unmarried women over 40 years old, perhaps it is just as well to label them plainly in order to prevent waste of time and emotional energy.

The first conviction on the Lexow committee's evidence took place when a jury found ex-Police Captain Stephenson guilty of bribery in accepting four baskets of peaches from a dealer. The offense seems trivial, but there are a good many far graver charges against Stephenson. He was tried on his one because the evidence was most conclusive here. What a change has come over the spirit of New York! A year ago the conviction of a police captain seemed as far beyond the range of possibility as the defeat of Tammany. Yet both have been accomplished, and in both cases the result was brought about by the force of public opinion aroused by Dr. Parkhurst. Life is no longer all beer and skittles or peaches and cream for the thieves and blackmailers of New York.

By the wise and abundant provision of the United States Government there are now on the shores of Lake Superior some of the wealthiest Indians—meaning those who still cling to their tribal relations—that can be found anywhere. There are Indians, full-blooded Chippewas of the Northern Wisconsin tribes, who, by leaving their tribes and reservations, and learning practical methods of business, have come into some local prominence as being well-to-do and safe business ventures. But the number is very few. The most surprising fact is that scores of Indians, who still cling to the traditions of their forefathers and who do not seem to have any inclination to sever tribal relations, are rich and do not know it. The government has taken a very wise precaution in their behalf by clothing the Indian agent with authority to act as guardian to their wealth. It is a very common thing to see credited on the books of the Indian agent department, in the government building at Ashland, amounts as high as \$4,000 or more to some individual Indian. These are by no means out-and-out gifts from the government, although direct appropriations of large amounts have been scattered among the Indians by the government agents. The long list of amounts which now appear on the credit side of the ledger for some long Indian names, appear there as the result of commercial exchange, to which the Indians themselves and the purchasers of their timber are parties, while the government, as a third party, sees that everything is transacted properly, and that nothing to the Indians' detriment is done. Timber on most of the fifteen reservations under the supervision of the La Pointe agency is valuable. This timber is now being cut under the supervision of the Indian agent, and the collectors of the Chippewas are being filled.

The Cramps get \$414,600 premiums on the new cruiser Minneapolis because of making it more speedy than the contract demanded. Why should not the contracts of the government fix the speed of the vessel to be built and hold the builders to that speed without bonus or premium. Government officers design the new men-of-war and their designs fix practice the spending possibilities. It is folly to make a contract for an eighteen-knot vessel with a big premium to the builders if she goes twenty knots. Why not make the contract call for twenty knots? The existing system by which the Cramps get \$414,600 in premiums on one vessel is as unbusiness-like as it would be for a builder to say to a contractor: "Here is a plan for a 100-foot building. You can bid on it with the understanding that if you can squeeze in 101 rooms you shall have a bonus of 10 per cent on the amount of your bid."

The complicity of England and Canada toward this country in the matter of canal policies would be lovely if it were not for future possibilities. England is as willing that the United States should construct the Nicaragua canal as it was that France and Egypt should construct the Suez canal, which it now owns. Canada offers permission to the United States to take control of the entire system of Canadian canals and keep them in repair. In both cases, that of Nicaragua and that of Canada, the canals, after the United States should take control, would be just as free to British and Canadian commerce respectively as they would be if England and Canada should be at the cost of construction and repair. They are perfectly willing that the United States should pay all the expense of the canals for the joint use and benefit of all parties concerned. It is a remarkably edifying display of international good nature.

A Young Lady of Observation Says There Is Much Character in Them.

"I don't know whether there is any such science as auriology," said a young lady of observation, "but I find it a very safe and useful thing to take note of my friends' ears. I haven't yet got so far in my studies as to formulate a fixed set of rules for the reading of character by the size, shape and convolutions of these funny little head-handlers of ours; in fact, my studies have been directed to one point—the top or apex of the ear. There's a whole world of tell-tale indications there, and it would be a good thing if young girls were to form the habit of casting a glance at that part of the anatomy of their callers and admirers, and make a mental note for their own guidance by what they see there."

If the top of the ear lies close to the head and the ridge is straight or only gently rounded the young man that owns that kind of ear may be counted on as being eminently proper and as harmless as a lamb. But if the top starts away from the head at a well defined angle and runs up to a point before turning down to become the ditch of the ear, then the ear is just as full of character and warning to-day as it was when Bacchus was doing business at the old sign of "The Rollicking Rams."

A FLORAL CURIO.

One of the greatest curiosities is the snow flower that blooms in the northern portion of Siberia, where the earth is continually covered with a coating of snow and frost. This wonderful plant shoots forth from the frozen soil on the first day of the year, and reaches the height of about three feet; it blooms on the third day, remains open twenty-four hours and then returns to its original elements. It shines for a single day, then the stem, leaves and flower are converted into snow. The leaves are three in number. The flower is star-shaped, its petals about as long as the leaves and about half an inch wide.

On the third day the extremities of the leaves show little glistening specks, like diamonds, about the size of the head of a pin. These are the seeds of this queer flower. On one occasion some of these seeds were gathered and hastily transported to St. Petersburg. They were then placed in a bed of snow, where they were kept until the first of the following year, when the snow flower burst forth and was greatly admired and wondered at by all who saw it.

She Loved Cats.

Miss Eaine was an Englishwoman who died at Woodstock last June and whose will deserves a place in the curiosities of literature. She leaves some of her estate to Lord Randolph Churchill "in recognition of his commanding political genius," and her "dear old white puss" Tiddles, and her pussies Tabby Rolla, Tabby Jennefee and black and white Ursula to Ann Elizabeth Matthews, "who is to have £12 a year for the maintenance of each cat." Her "long-haired white puss Louise and her black and white puss Dr. Clausman" are left to her "handmaiden, Elizabeth Willoughby," and her black Ebony and White Oscar to Miss Lavinia Sophia Beck. Twelve pounds a year is to be paid for each of these, and the remainder of her cats she gives to Ann Matthews, who is to have £150 a year for their maintenance, but this is "not to extend to kittens afterwards born."

FRENCH POSTAL CARDS.

A unique innovation of the postal-card system will soon be adopted in France. Instead of the cards being separate, as they now are, they will be issued in the form of check books with stubs. A memorandum of the contents of the card can be entered on the stub, and the sender can have this stamped at the postoffice before the card is detached, so that a verified record of the correspondence can be kept.

SWEDISH WEDDINGS.

A curious custom prevails in Sweden. On her wedding day the bride has her pockets filled with bread. On her way to church she distributes the pieces among the poor, believing that each gift will avert some future misfortune from the household.

NEAR TO STARVATION

WIDESPREAD DISTRESS IN WESTERN NEBRASKA.

Failure of Crops in the Semi-Arid District, Not Yet Watered by Irrigation, Has Driven Thousands of People to Actual Want.

In Sore Need of Aid.

The stories coming into Omaha of the destitution and suffering in the central and western counties of Nebraska, as the result of last summer's drought, are heart-rending. Appalling tales are told of the condition of the settlers in this semi-arid district, where irrigation has not yet had a chance to transform the sandy soil into a garden spot. Thousands of people are reported on the verge of starvation, but so far there have been only three deaths reported as the result of actual hunger. There may have been more, but so far they have escaped publicity. It is in the extreme southwestern corner of the State that the condition of the people is most appalling—in Perkins, Dundy, Chase, and Hayes Counties. In Perkins County alone, of which Grant is the county seat, there are 3,000 people who are actually destitute.

The situation there is told graphically by County Clerk Wilcox, who has made public the following statement:

"We are facing the most desperate situation in our history. About \$15,000 of the county's money is tied up in the broken banks of Grant, and all three banks are broken. We have issued bonds on the full limit allowed by the law, and our warrants have been refused by some of the merchants. The latter are already out considerable money for goods furnished to laborers on the ditch. We voted \$90,000 in ditch bonds on an irrigation ditch which tapped the South Platte west of Julesburg and ran the entire length of our county. This was in September, and about a month later almost every voter in the county—but 500 and 600—went out to work on it. They took their teams, and in some cases cows and families. In the mean-

time as low as \$6 or \$8, although to-day they are worth \$16. So we have no stock. Our funds are about exhausted. There is very little money in the treasury, but the merchants cash our warrants at par. We are offering limited aid only to the most urgent cases, cutting our requisitions down to the lowest living quantity of all the necessities. No sugar, coffee or tea is given out except to old or infirm persons. There is the greatest need of fuel and flour at present. In the spring everyone except a few will need seed of all kinds."

Many Deserting Their Farms.

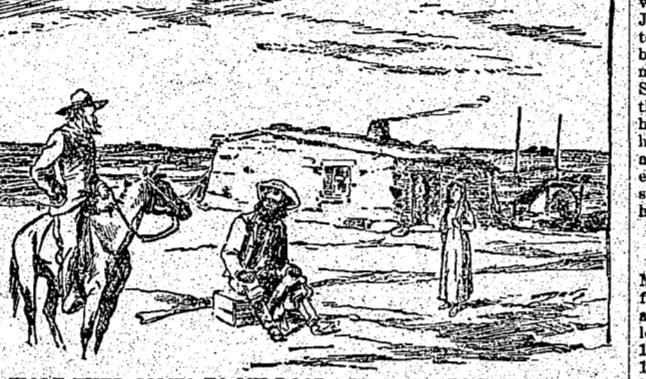
Postmaster Nickerson, of Marno, tells the following tale of helpless starvation as he has seen and experienced it in his neighborhood:

"I am keeping three families on a pension of \$12 per month. Luckily, I have a little credit here and there. The other day I called on some neighbors of mine, not suspecting that they were in want. The woman met me at the door in an old torn calico dress and a pair of rotten shoes. I asked her if that was the best clothing she had. She said it was, but that she needed something more than clothing, and that was food. I gave her an order for \$14 worth of groceries at Hayes Center and also one on the county. A good many of my neighbors have left. Their teams were mortgaged and they couldn't get away. I have fifty or more head of horses, and I told five men to pitch out teams and go on. They did this, leaving their mortgaged teams to run at large. The stock of the county is mostly gone. People either took it away with them or the mortgage men have got it. Some irrigating was done near our place on the Red Willow. One man, on a patch about 20 by 30 feet, raised cabbages which sold for 25 cents head and potatoes which a while ago brought \$3 a bushel."

Stories like these are coming from all directions in the afflicted district.

In Other States.

In more than twenty of the counties of western Kansas the suffering and destitution are fully as great as they are in Nebraska. E. A. Gilbert, writing from Macon, Wallace County, that State, gives this truly startling description of the condition of the destitute there: "At one



"NO WOLF EVER COMES TO MY DOOR. I'D EAT HIM IF HE DID."

while the bonds have not been sold, probably from distrust of Eastern capital in Western investments. The consequence is that the farmers who did this work upon the ditch are a great deal worse off than if they had not gone out there at all. The crops of the last two years have been total failures, and in nine years have had but three crops. The limit of our bond issue having been reached we are left helpless for funds of any kind. Men and women sometimes drive in here for twenty-five miles for relief which we are unable to give. Farmers who have lived in the county for years and have sunk their capital here trying to raise crops come to me with tears in their eyes and ask for food. There is not a stream of water in Perkins County—not a living spring. Wells run from 60 to 200 feet, the majority being from 150 to 200 feet deep. The soil, if watered, raises good crops; if not, it bakes into a solid mass. The roads and much of the prairie resemble asphalt, so hard packed and smooth are they."

The letters which come from the affected portions of South Dakota, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Texas are equally touching. "The drought has left us without resources of any kind," writes R. J. Bowen, of Galla, S. D. "Many have left the State, and many others have sent away the most of their stock, as there is no hay or straw with which to feed them. Our crops were a complete failure, and hundreds are living on bread and water, and very little of that." And C. A. Yeomans, of Burlington, Col., says: "There is an army of destitute people in the eastern part of this State. Only a fourth of a crop was grown in 1893, and absolutely nothing in 1894. I heard of a family the other day who have been living for some time on wheat ground in a coffee mill, and one of this family is a man 75 years old. This old man has only an old overcoat for a bed. Such is the present condition of many of our people."

Mrs. Miriam Lamb, of Stillwater, Okla., writes: "The people of this section have suffered untold misery from the drought which has existed for the past two years. Being a new country the suffering and hardship here are greater than they can possibly be elsewhere. Thousands are already at the end of their resources and in danger of starving unless they are helped."

NEWFOUNDLAND'S PREMIER.

Man Who Guards the Queen's Interest in That Province.

Accompanying this sketch is a picture of Hon. A. F. Goodridge, premier of Newfoundland, who has been of unusual interest during the crisis.

The government of the island has passed through recently. It is said its experience is unparalleled in corruption. The government of Newfoundland is simply a miniature of that of Great Britain, consisting of a Governor appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council of 15 members, appointed by the Governor and holding office for life, and a House of Assembly of 30 members, elected every four years by manhood suffrage and secret ballot.

After the fall of the ministry of W. V. Whiteway, Hon. A. F. Goodridge was called upon by Governor O'Brien to form a ministry, which he did. Much beneficial work has been done and a comparatively clean government established.

TELEGRAPHIC CLIPS.

The Union Pacific shops at Cheyenne, Wyo., may be closed down throwing 200 men out of employment.

Bishop McDonald, acting for the Pope, invested Rev. Dr. Joseph P. O'Connell, of New York, with the title of Monsignor.

William Childs, residing at Coatsville, Mo., had trouble with his sister-in-law and shot Ora Long, her lover, when he championed her cause.

Harry Banchmann, aged 32, train dispatcher on the Wabash Road at Andrews, Ind., committed suicide with poison while temporarily insane.

"I tell you the situation is about as bad as it can be. We have raised no crops, no, sir, none. I speak from bitter experience, for you can see for yourself that there wasn't an ear of corn on one of those stalks. Even the stalks are not very good fodder. And I am not worse than my neighbors. The stock has been driven out of the country and sold for whatever it could bring. Cows brought

to the market for \$12 to settle the same. Harry Banchmann and Charles Rowe, two Philadelphia lumber swillers, were arrested in Atlanta, Ga., and will be taken back to Pennsylvania for trial.

Chief of Police Pratt and Detectives Sheets and Ferguson, who had been in jail for ten days at Salt Lake, Utah, for contempt in refusing to answer questions, were released.

NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

One Man Who Has No Use for Banks.

Venerable Bad Axe Couple—What It Costs to Teach the Young Idea to Shoot.

A WAYNE COUNTY MISER.

It is to be hoped that the thugs who are committing murders throughout the State for a few paltry dollars won't get on to the exact location of a wealthy old miser who lives in the first tier of townships north of Wayne County. He is "regularly rich," and when his wife was sick he swallowed in gold. A canvas bag containing \$4,000 was tucked in with the sick woman, maker her bed lop-sided, and daylight on her mind like a nightmare.

If a responsible party wishes to borrow two or three thousand on good security, the old man saunters out to the barn alone and digs up the required amount from its hiding place. He has no use for banks, but his friends expect that he will be aroused some dark night and his toe-nails pulled to make him tell where his money is hid.

The Shell Was Thin.

The inquiry into the death of the five men killed by the explosion of a boiler in the planing mill of Russell Bros. & Co., in West Bay City, was held before Coroner Loope. Robert Wildman, who was held before Coroner Loope, was held before Coroner Loope, who lives in the first tier of townships north of Wayne County. He is "regularly rich," and when his wife was sick he swallowed in gold. A canvas bag containing \$4,000 was tucked in with the sick woman, maker her bed lop-sided, and daylight on her mind like a nightmare.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be anonymous under the name of the author; not necessarily to publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. With only one side of the paper. Be it understood, however, in giving names and dates, to have the letters and signature plain and distinct.

The lesson of Absconder Seeley is that a dishonest bank clerk should be fired before going off on his own account.

Embezzler Seeley made a great mistake in supposing that a dishonest man would not instantly be recognized in Chicago.

When a man steals money in New York and attempts to locate in Chicago he probably hopes to establish the defense of insanity if he is caught.

A Rhode Island court has decided that "a rooster is a wild animal." Any one who ever has tried to make garden in the suburbs will endorse that view.

The Meadowcroft verdict carries with it the hope that the day may come when financial juggling in Chicago will not be regarded as a pleasant and profitable pastime.

The capture of Seeley is good cause for congratulation, but it seems wrong to give the \$5,000 reward to a miserable, ungrateful cur whom Seeley picked out of the gutter, fed and clothed.

Bixt, the murderous fiend who butchered Miss Ging in Minneapolis, claims to have been "converted" and spends his spare time in singing and praying and reading the Bible. Every one will regret that his change of heart did not manifest itself before he slaughtered a defenseless girl by blowing out her brains for a few dollars.

Students of criminology and psychology will find interesting material in the case of Deafauler Samuel Seeley of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New York. Seeley was a bookkeeper on a salary of \$1,500 a year. The affairs of the institution were so loosely managed that he was enabled to steal \$354,000 and make his escape before the shortage was discovered. And yet the man who was sharp enough to rob a great metropolitan bank of \$354,000 and escape the vigilance of the New York detectives and police, went directly to Chicago, floated about there aimlessly for two weeks and betrayed himself to a total stranger whom he chanced to pick up on the street! The best medical authorities in the world are practically agreed that it is absolutely impossible for a human mind to keep a great secret long and not break down in insanity or confession. Seeley was unable to keep his secret longer and his first confidant betrayed him.

The death of Burdeau, President of the Chamber of Deputies, is a great loss to France and a grave misfortune for the administration of Casimir-Périer. Burdeau was the best type of democratic statesman produced by France since the establishment of the present republic. Unlike nearly all others who have risen to distinction during the interval between the fall of the empire and the present stage of the state, he lacked advantages of ancestry, rank, wealth or military experience. He sprang from poverty; he was a common soldier; he was self-educated; and his advance in public life was due to no influence whatever but his talents, whose value was discovered while he filled a modest place under the education department. That France can produce such men and has the breadth and prudence to call them into her highest councils is a strong guarantee of the stability of her democratic institutions.

The Chicago street car company's claim agents say that they are censured more than they deserve—that they are at the scene of the disasters ahead of the "accident" attorneys merely because they have the first notice of the collision, and have carriages and cabs to make a hurried trip. They allege that they impose reticence on the victims of an accident, not to keep the news from the papers, but to put them on their guard against the "accident" lawyers, who are on hand with blanks to make contracts with the sufferers for suing the company and sharing the verdict, if any. They admit that their first object is to protect the company from large damage claims, but say they have more trouble with the "claim" lawyers than with the claimants themselves; that the lawyers make cut-throat contracts with the claimants, under which they get more than half and often two-thirds of the amount of the verdict, if the suit results that way. It must be conceded that, between what the public knows of the claim agents and what the claim agents say of the "accident" lawyers, the victim of a street car disaster has a mighty slim chance. The "jury fixer" appears on the scene at a later date.

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A Frenchman has a collection of canceled postage stamps which he values at \$500,000. If he ever had any curiosity to see how quickly wealth can take wings and fly away let him offer that collection for sale at auction.

"It is impossible to run at an altitude of seventeen thousand feet above the sea," says a scientist. Whatever doubts this can prove it by going up seventeen thousand feet in balloon, and getting out and trying to run a hundred yards across the blue cerulean. He will perceive his own error at once.

A dispatch from Athens to the London Times says that the Boule, the single Greek parliament body, has decided to hold back or destroy the currant crop with a view to improving the market. There must be some mistake about this. The fruit referred to is not the currant, but the common black prune, which is being driven out of the American market by the California product. The man who wrote the dispatch referred to must have done it "currente calamo."

A few days ago it was announced that the Japanese government had made a large contract with a company at Birmingham, Ala., for water pipes for Yokohama. Now comes the announcement that the ordnance engineer of the Bethlehem Iron Company has concluded a contract with the Russian government for supplying armor for its two new battleships, the Sebastopol and Petropavlovsk. The contract calls for over 12,000 tons of armor plate, amounting in value to about \$4,000,000. It is not only one of the heaviest contracts ever secured by an American concern for the Old World, but it will be a matter of national pride that the contract was secured over fourteen competitors, among them English, French, and Italian plate manufacturers, and Krupp in Germany.

A BRITISH DOLLAR.

The Coin to Be Struck at the Mint in Bombay.

The new British dollar, made for trading in the far East, is similar in size, weight, and fineness to the Japanese yen, which weighs 416 grains and 500 fine. In size it is about as large as our dollar. The following is a representation of the new coin:

The coins will be made at the Bombay mint, at a cost of one cent. They are not issued by the government, but are coined on private ac-

count for a large commercial firm which does business in India, China, and the Straits Settlements. This dollar passes, of course, on its own merits, its purchasing power being equal only to the value of the bullion that is in it. It is in this respect on the same footing as the American dollar, which, though heavier than the American dollar, will purchase just one-half as much on the Mexican borders of the United States.

Unwelcome Passengers.

A British steamship, the Kennet, recently arrived at Philadelphia, laden with logwood, unfortunately shipped with its cargo a host of most unwelcome and most pestiferous strangers; namely, scorpions and tarantulas.

Within a day or two after leaving port the tarantulas and scorpions were everywhere. They were killed by the hundred, particularly in the after cabin, and so this was the portion of the ship popular by the vermin that the officers were unable to sleep below.

"The pests were numerous enough," said one of the officers, "but our imagination made them more so. Every shadow, every flicker of light seemed to be a scorpion or tarantula, and we felt the prick of their stings a good many times when none was near."

The only relief the crew of the Kennet had on their voyage north was on the day before sighting the capes, when the cold weather caused the disappearance of the noxious creatures from the decks.

When the cargo was discharged it was found to be actually alive with both scorpions and tarantulas. The old sailors on board the Kennet say that they have more trouble with the "claim" lawyers than with the claimants themselves; that the lawyers make cut-throat contracts with the claimants, under which they get more than half and often two-thirds of the amount of the verdict, if the suit results that way. It must be conceded that, between what the public knows of the claim agents and what the claim agents say of the "accident" lawyers, the victim of a street car disaster has a mighty slim chance. The "jury fixer" appears on the scene at a later date.

A very important question of personal rights is to be determined judicially in New York. Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan was a witness, not a very willing one, before the Lexow Committee. There were no charges that he had ever sold police appointments, as there were in the case of Commissioner John McClane, a Republican member of the board. But in his search for intelligence Inquisitor Goff asked him on the witness stand to produce his bank deposit and check books. Commissioner Sheehan refused to comply with the request and with the order of the committee to the same effect. The New York criminal code makes it criminal for any witness before a legislative committee to refuse to answer "material and proper questions" or to produce "material and proper books, papers or documents under his control." Commissioner Sheehan was indicted for violating this statute. In the proceedings under this indictment it will be determined whether the bank and check books of a witness are "material and proper" testimony and whether the statute ordering them to be produced is a constitutionally unconstitutional interference with personal rights. Of course the case will be appealed to the highest courts.

In Ashantee no man is ever allowed to see one of the king's wives, and should he happen through accident, to get a glimpse of one of the "sacred creatures" he is forthwith put to death. The law of that country allows the king to have 3,333 "helpmeets" and no more. These wives all live on two long streets in the City of Coomade, the Ashante capital, the quarters occupied by them being locally known by a word signifying "heaven."

TOGS FOR THE TOTS.

LITTLE BELLES WHOSE CLOTHES ARE IN LATEST STYLES.

Fashions for Children Quickly Reflect the Changes Demanded by the At-tire of Their Elders—Some of the Latest Features Here Reproduced.

Fashion's Fickle Fancies.

New York Correspondence:

CASHIERS for the little folks who come of the swag-ger sets quickly reflect the changes demanded by their elders' attire, so the gowns of quarter size become un-fashional almost as quickly as do the full-sized ones. Little girls fortunate mothers take pattern from these young swells, to the degree their parents permit, and so it is that in the most common garments for children the styles change from time to time. In the case of the wee belles pictured herewith it should be borne in mind that their attire is in the latest fashions, but that in reproducing any admired features purse and personal taste should govern, for dame fashion's orders to her devotees of tender years are not as mandatory as those for adults.

The face of the tot in the initial, so daintily framed about with curly, suggests one current fancy as a preface to the few words necessary to describe the wee gown. It is as to the hair, which is seen worn in "Ar-mint" fashion by little bits of girls; that is, their front hair is plastered each side of the forehead and held in place by side combs. While many children look quaintly pretty and old-fashioned with their hair so arranged, the child with a golden mop about her face is more generally considered pretty. Indeed, the majority of mothers think it a great misfortune if their daughter of from four to seven has not a luxuriant head of curls. The little miss in this picture was thus satisfactorily crowned, and small as she was, was dressed in dark velvet. The dress was pleated to a velvet yoke that was banded with embroidered white mouse-line sole-headed by a band of insertion to match, fastened in back. It was lined with a bright shade of scarlet cashmere. An interlining of heavy flannel adds warmth. As school hats, little Tam o' Shanter caps, set on a band of velvet and made of material to match the golf cap, are very stylish. These caps also come with school bag to match, bag, cape and cap constituting a school outfit. Black velvet coats for little girls come to the hem of the skirt and are loose in front. With such dressy outside garments the headwear should be more conspicuous. Thus, large picture hats, laden with magnificent plumes, are worn by girls of 12, the hat being usually a dark felt, and the plumes black. The little miss in the fourth illustration is gotten up in an equally showy manner, her coat being of dark-green castor cloth, trimmed with fur, and the hat above all is a-wave with plumes after the styles now so favored. Below the waist the full skirt is laid in pleats, the top being fitted and plain. Its fronts are loose and turn back in wide emerald velvet revers that are cut in one with the full ripple collar. The standing collar, revers and large collar are bordered with fur, and the long velvet cuffs are edged with it. Pale-green silk lines the whole, the velvet collar being faced with the same.

It is too bad that the little ones cannot always be found in their very best dresses, but, alas, it won't do. Even the most common dresses suffer quickly from wear if not protected, but the aprons that are utilized as a means of warding off soiling may be made ornate in themselves. Both parties to the wee five o'clock tea that is the subject of the final sketch wear dressy aprons, that at the left being of white batiste. It has a yoke of plain and embroidered insertion, that is finished with gathered frills over the shoulders and across the waist. The top of back and front is garnished with tiny epaulettes of embroidered batiste and a band of the same around the bottom. Its sleeves have long cuffs and double draped puffs, and the tiny collar comes from the same lace as the bertha. A few words were written above about the beauty of little girls' cuffs, but whether cuffs are becoming to a youngster is a question that has been argued many a time. The mother generally pleads to retain the cuffs "a little while longer," the boy and his sire usually hold out for short locks, and it all ends finally in the ringlets being clipped and laid away till the boy is full grown, when he will regard the treasured, faded locks with less reverence than he did when he wore them. This little fellow's mother was having her way for the time being, but she made up for the girlish locks.

SLICK, and collars and cuffs showed insertion garniture. This gown may be copied in any suitable stuff, except very large plaid, with velvet or satin ribbon, or Hamburg embroidery substituted for the silk muslin.

Little girls have their fancy bodices, too, and they come of plaid silk in the most brilliant colors. The sleeves are as big and the folded collar almost as high as mamma's, and the extending side bows are all there. The lace shoulder berths lately so popular for adults are admirable for little children, the appearance of width which they create being a distinct improvement. In the second picture a bertha of guipure outlines a deep yoke of moss-green velvet, the remainder of the dress being beige cloth. It is loose from the yoke down and is turned up in a deep hem around the bottom. Its sleeves have long cuffs and double draped puffs, and the tiny collar comes from the same lace as the bertha. A few words were written above about the beauty of little girls' cuffs, but whether cuffs are becoming to a youngster is a question that has been argued many a time. The mother generally pleads to retain the cuffs "a little while longer," the boy and his sire usually hold out for short locks, and it all ends finally in the ringlets being clipped and laid away till the boy is full grown, when he will regard the treasured, faded locks with less reverence than he did when he wore them. This little fellow's mother was having her way for the time being, but she made up for the girlish locks.

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For party dresses little girls have

SKIRTS OF LIGHT SATIN OR SILK THAT STAND OUT PRETTY AND COME HALF WAY BELOW THE KNEE, FOR A GIRL FROM 0 TO 11, AND HARDLY TO THE KNEE FOR YOUNGER. A bodice showing just a little low neck and half the arm is of silk or satin to match and is draped in chiffon. The pretty fashion of a dress all in one of some pretty bright silk, with a slip of lace or muslin worn over and a pretty sash about the waist, still obtains for girls younger than 8, and a pretty, simple fashion it always will be. In the next costume sketched a dress of leaf-green cashmere is partly covered by a guimpe of a contrasting green silk. The gathered skirt has shoulder straps and belt to match, while the guimpe has sleeves that are Shirred several times at the wrist. Guimpe and sash button invisibly in back, and the latter is lined with green taffeta, a pinked frill of the same coming inside.

Jackets, double-breasted, high-collared and cosy, are the rule for girls from 10 to 16. Expensive muffs and tippees are worn, and the exquisite grebe feather trimming is again in vogue for them. School capes of heavy dark tweed are made in the golf pattern and lined with brilliant plaid silk

BURIED AND PLUMED FOR PLAY.

or scarlet cashmere. An interlining of heavy flannel adds warmth. As school hats, little Tam o' Shanter caps, set on a band of velvet and made of material to match the golf cap, are very stylish. These caps also come with school bag to match, bag, cape and cap constituting a school outfit. Black velvet coats for little girls come to the hem of the skirt and are loose in front. With such dressy outside garments the headwear should be more conspicuous. Thus, large picture hats, laden with magnificent plumes, are worn by girls of 12, the hat being usually a dark felt, and the plumes black. The little miss in the fourth illustration is gotten up in an equally showy manner, her coat being of dark-green castor cloth, trimmed with fur, and the hat above all is a-wave with plumes after the styles now so favored. Below the waist the full skirt is laid in pleats, the top being fitted and plain. Its fronts are loose and turn back in wide emerald velvet revers that are cut in one with the full ripple collar. The standing collar, revers and large collar are bordered with fur, and the long velvet cuffs are edged with it. Pale-green silk lines the whole, the velvet collar being faced with the same.

AN ICE HOUSE.

How to Build the House and Fill It—Trellis for Berry Bushes—To Syphon Liquids from Barrels—Directions for Stacking Corn Fodder.

Valuable Farm Building.

An ice-house need not be a costly structure, but if it is to be an attractive addition to the farm or in keeping with other attractive buildings it cannot be built at a small cost. I shall charge the cost against the efficiency as a preserver of ice. The requirements of an ice-house are that it will hold sawdust around the ice to keep the rain off and drain water. The materials used in its construction may be of the cheapest and rudest character and yet keep the ice as well as it cost \$150 or \$200. A neighbor has an ice-house erected at a very small cost, and yet his ice is preserved perfectly. The sides are of poles laid up into a pen 12 ft wide, 18 ft long and 10 ft high, the poles being notched slightly where they cross to prevent rubbing and to lessen the cracks between them. The gables are left open to give ventilation. A floor is made and proper drainage acquired by laying rails together a foot thick. The roof projecting three feet at each end is of clapboards nailed to cross-pieces resting upon pole rafters. All the material except the nails and the material for the door were worked out of the farm timber.

In filling this house the blocks are laid within eighteen inches of the poles and the space between filled with sawdust as the ice is built up. Where timber is not so plenty a serviceable structure can be built at a cost but little greater than the cost of this one. Re-use boards or slabs can be used for the sides, nailing them up or down and putting on a board roof. The house should

be built on high ground that surface water may not enter. It is well to cut a shallow ditch around the building.

In filling cut the blocks as large as possible and pack closely. All crevices should be filled. In the spring watch for holes and close them as soon as found.—R. H. McCready, in Farm and Home.

Stacking Corn Fodder.

One of the most disagreeable things to do in winter is to go into a muddy corn-field to haul out fodder. This may be avoided by stacking it where it is to be fed, and every careful farmer will attend to this before bad weather comes on.

Choose a damp day without wind and there will be no loss of blades and other valuable portions of the fodder. My method is to begin the stacking by setting the bundles in a standing position until I have covered as much ground as I want the stack to occupy. On this I lay the bundles butts out, being careful to keep the middle filled high enough that the water cannot run in form the butts. As the stack rises I keep drawing in, and presently the tops of the bundles will overlap in such a manner that the center will keep getting higher, and by the time that the stack is as high as it is convenient to pitch the bundles, it will be nicely topped out, and in shape to keep bright for an indefinite time. Small round stacks are better than ricks, because less surface is exposed while the fodder is being fed through the winter.—A. S. Rogers, in American Farm News.

Vaccinating Land.

Impoverished land is now "vaccinated" on the continent of Europe. It is generally known that land is enriched by planting it occasionally with a leguminous crop like clover or lucerne, the roots of which absorb more nitrogen than they take from the ground. Where the nitrogen came from was the problem. Messrs. Hellriegel and Wilfarth have discovered that the absorption is due to minute organisms, a sort of disease in the roots, which, when the supply of nitrogen in the soil begins to fail, appear as an excretion, drawn nitrogen from the air and so enrich the soil again. Experiments have been made in France and Germany to hasten the growth of the disease by sprinkling the fields with soil in which tuberculous crops have been grown or with water in which they have been steeped. In Prussia a field was sown with lupins, one part was then treated in the ordinary way, the other inoculated from an old lupin crop; the yield in the latter part was five and a half times as

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The best thing to be said of the present Administration is that it has rendered good service in the way of promoting the success of the party to which it doesn't belong.—*Globe-Dem.*

The increase of 29 per cent in the number of inmates of the Missouri Penitentiary during the past year accounts to some extent for the decrease of the Democratic vote in the November election.—*Globe-Dem.*

The internal revenue receipts were \$4,000,000 less in November of this year than in the same month of last year. Everything has a downward tendency under Democratic rule, except the public debt, by the way.—*Globe-Dem.*

The bill providing for the appointment of postmasters without reference to their politics is open to the objection that the people have clearly indicated their desire to have all such places filled by Republicans as soon as possible.

The payment to Great Britain of \$425,000 in satisfaction of claims growing out of the Bering Sea controversy is another evidence of the absolute lack of talent in our State Department. Uncle Sam is literally bungled out of this sum because of Greenback's—and Cleveland's—incapacity.—*Blade.*

The idea of this Administration that a soldier or soldier's widow must plead abject poverty as the basis of a claim to a pension is something entirely new in the history of nations. Mr. Cleveland's attention should be directed to the fact, recognized by every decent government on earth, pensioner and pauper are not synonymous.—*Globe-Democrat.*

"It is a singular and by no means creditable fact that while the grave of Washington has become a spot of universal interest, visited annually by thousands of tourists, his birthplace has remained unmarked and almost unknown. But it is now to have a monument paid for by a Congressional appropriation. It is at Wakefield, Va., near the Potowmack River, about seventy miles below Washington, and the memorial will be in every respect worthy of public admiration."

A bill has been introduced in Congress for the purchase of a million-dollar site for a residence for the President of the United States. The intention is to separate the President's residence and his office—the historic White House to become merely the latter, and the new structure to be merely his private residence. It would certainly be better to reverse things—to provide new official quarters for the Chief Executive, and leave the White House as his residence.—*Blade.*

The executive council of the G. A. R. at its meeting last week in Louisville, Ky., decided that the 23rd encampment of the G. A. R. would be held there during the week beginning Sept. 8th. The exact date has not been fixed, but the encampment will probably begin about the 11th. This will be delayed later. The dedication of the Chattanooga battlefield occurs Sept. 18th and many of those who go to the encampment will wish to go there also. For this reason it was decided to fix the date of the encampment so that the two trips could be taken together.

The Shiloh national park bill has passed both branches of Congress, and only awaits the President's signature to become a law. It appropriates \$75,000 to purchase the land embraced in the Shiloh battle-field, some 3,000 acres in extent. The bill is similar in its provisions to those creating the Gettysburg and Chickamauga national parks. The idea is a noble one of preserving these historic fields of the civil war as perpetual memorials of the bravery of the American people, and visible reminders of the mighty struggle for the preservation of "the American Union, one and indivisible."—*Blade.*

One person in every sixteen in this country is Irish; 1 in every 33 English; 1 in every 300 Welsh; 1 in every 100 Scotch; and 3 in 200 Canadian. Of every 100 foreign persons in the United States 41 were born under the British flag and 69 under other flags. The German born number 1 in every 9 of our population, and are one-third of the immigrants. British and German immigrants form one-fourth of our population. The Slavonic element—Russians, Bohemians, Hungarians, and Poles—has greatly increased of late years, but is now only 1 in every 100 of our people. The Italian number 1 in every 1,000.—*Nat. Tribune.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 28, '94.

Mr. Cleveland has more confidence in the coming republican Congress than in the existing democratic Congress, or else he is pretending that he has, in order to induce the democrats in Congress to pass the Carlisle currency bill or some other bill along the same lines. It is certain that a hint almost as strong as an official notification has been given prominent democrats in Congress as nearly direct from Mr. Cleveland as it could have been unless he had himself given it, that unless the Congress passes some financial bill, of a nature satisfactory to the administration, an extra session of the new republican Congress will be called soon after the Fourth of next March, for the express purpose of dealing with financial matters. The hint has not, however, had the effect intended. Instead of making the democrats more anxious to get together and pass a financial bill, it has been seized by many of them as offering a good excuse for not passing a bill. These democrats say that as a matter of party policy the democrats in Congress cannot do better than to shift the responsibility of financial legislation to the next Congress, in the hope of the republicans may make some mistake that will give the democrats a chance to elect the next President, something they acknowledge themselves to be without at this time. Republicans smile at this condition of affairs and point to the fact that no Congress controlled by republicans has ever attempted to shirk any of its responsibilities. Republican Congresses have made mistakes, but they were mistakes caused by action, and never by fear of acting. Republicans have been approached and asked to name what amendments to the currency bill would be necessary to secure their support for the bill. None have been named, however, as nothing could induce the republicans to support the bill.

There seems to be a plot among a few members of his own party to try to make ex-Speaker Reed believe that he will endanger his Presidential chances by accepting the Speakership of the next House. The following remarks were made by one of them, and is a fair specimen of those used by all who are in the plot. "If Reed is the wise man I think he is, he will decline the Speakership. He has got all the reputation out of it he can, and if he takes it again will put himself in a position to offend about one-half the republican members, as there will not be committee chairmanships enough to go around. The members of the House are the men who shape the delegations to the national convention, and he cannot afford to offend them." This sort of talk must be very annoying to Mr. Reed, who knows just what it means to be Speaker of the House, and who would doubtless be glad to hear of any man who ever declined that position, although there isn't at this time the slightest probability of his doing so.

A western Congressman, who says he got it from a member of the Cabinet, is telling a little story which illustrates the manner in which Mr. Cleveland treats his cabinet. The story in substance is, that at the close of a Cabinet meeting Mr. Cleveland told Postmaster General Bissell that he was ready to take up the question of the appointment of postmaster for Washington, and requested Mr. Bissell to bring the applications on file to the White House. The next morning Mr. Bissell carried the applications to Mr. Cleveland, but instead of opening the bulky package Mr. Cleveland handed Mr. Bissell a card, remarking: "Have the papers made out appointing him." Mr. Bissell tried to protest, saying that Mr. Willett had no application on file and was not extensively endorsed, but he was cut short by the curt announcement, "I have decided to appoint him." There's a lesson in this for those who spend time and money preparing applications for office and getting endorsements.

Senator Lodge's Hawaiian resolution, which will come up soon after the reassembling of Congress, has caused the few friends of the administration to work overtime in trying to explain why the recommendation of Admiral Walker, to keep a U. S. war vessel at Honolulu, was turned down. They say that the administration was actuated by a desire to let the royalists of Hawaii understand that this government did not intend to restore the queen, and that the removal of the U. S. vessel then at Honolulu was considered to do it. To make this argument appear plausible it is stated that an understanding had been reached with the British government by the administration, of which Admiral Walker was ignorant, which made it perfectly safe to withdraw our vessel. It will take the official documents to convince Congress that these statements represent the truth.

There is reason for the belief that Mr. Cleveland would be glad if the Supreme Court should decide, in the test case which has been filed in a lower court, that the income tax is unconstitutional.

Judge Woods is being criticised by the labor organizations for sending debts to prison, and by a good many other people for not making the sentence more severe.—*Globe-Democrat.*

The Evening News,

"The Great Daily of Michigan."



You take your home paper of course you do, but it is a mistake not to read "The Great Daily of Michigan," the leader in every branch of news, as well as thought and literary merit. If you find any or all other State papers profitable, yet THE NEWS should and will find a place in your hands and your families. Tens of thousands of other citizens of this great State have found its worth.

THE EVENING NEWS.

Detroit.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan.

DIME DEALS!

We have reduced the price of the following Cannied Goods, to

**ONE DIME A TIN,
TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.**

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches	10 Cents.
Diamond Tomatoes	10 "
Evergreen Corn	10 "
String Beans	10 "
Lima Beans	10 "
Marrowfat Peas	10 "
Red Cherries	10 "
Strawberries	10 "
Alaska Salmon	10 "
Sardines in Mustard	10 "
Blue-back Mackerel	10 "
Dried Beef	10 "
Pickles, fancy	10 "
Catsup	10 "
Horse Radish	10 "
Olives	10 "

The price of Apples is advancing, but we are yet selling.

No. 1. at \$3.00 per Bbl.
No. 2. at 2.00 per Bbl.

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains. The goods are strictly first class.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

CONSISTING OF

PHOTO AND AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, PORTRAIT BOXES, TOILET CASES, JEWEL CASES, SHAVING SETS, CUFFS AND COLLAR BOXES, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, NECK-TIE CASES, SMOKERS' SETS, FRAMES, MIRRORS, GLASS MEDALLIONS, CELLULOID NOVELTIES, POEMS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, DOLLS, TOYS, GAMES AND OTHER GIFTS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

AT FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

DON'T MISS THE

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE!

OF

DRY GOODS,

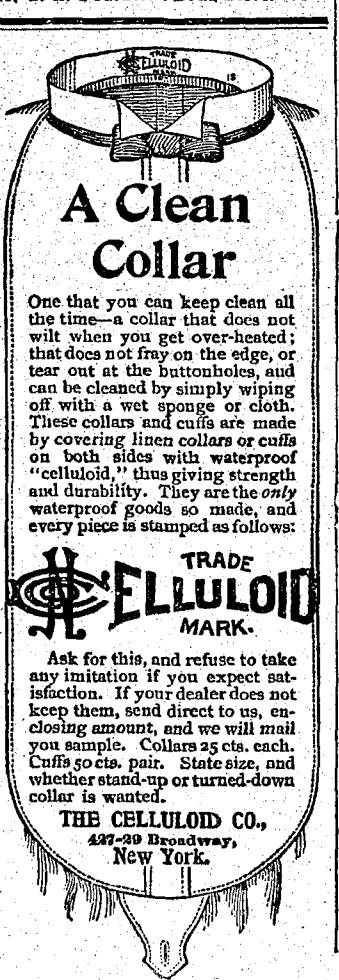
CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES,
LADIES' and GENTS'

Furnishing Goods, and Rubbers.

R. MEYER & CO.,

Price Wreckers.

P.S. See Hand Bills for Price Quotations.



Ask for this, and refuse to take any imitation if you expect satisfaction. If your dealer does not keep them, send direct to us, enclosing amount, and we will mail you sample. Collars 25cts. each. Cuff 50cts. pair. State size, and whether stand-up or turned-down collar is wanted.

THE CELLULOID CO.,
427-29 Broadway,
New York.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1895.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Go to Claggett's, for Honey.
Highway contracts for sale at this office.

Evaporated Sweet Corn, at Claggett's.

The Board of Supervisors will meet next Monday.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

F. Barber, of Center Plains, was in town last Saturday.

50 Doz. Canned Corn going at 8 cts., at Claggett's.

Mrs. A. Canfield went to Bay City, last week, for a visit.

Fresh Candles for the Holidays, at Claggett's.

Supervisor Richardson, of South Branch, was in town Tuesday.

California Dried Fruits, finest in the City, at Claggett's.

There is some talk of the Grayling House again changing landlords.

Aunt Jenkins' Pancake Flour is all the go. Try it, at Claggett's.

Eugene Kendrick went to Oscoda county yesterday, and returned today.

P. Aebl, of Blaine, offers a good Milk Cow for sale, cheap.

100 Dozen Eclipse Tomatoes, best in the market for 10 cents, at Claggett's.

The Lutheran church bell weighs 700 lbs without the collar.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. Wight's restaurant.

Master Arthur Green visited with his brother, at Lewiston, last week.

100 Doz. Prairie Rose Corn. New Stock. Only a dime, at Claggett's.

Mrs. Bay, of Lewiston, was visiting friends in Grayling, last week.

Mrs. L. C. Cole has two pleasant rooms to rent, next to Town Hall.

Blank Notes, Receipts, Camp Orders and Highway receipts, for sale at this office.

N. P. Salling made a trip on business up to Lewiston, one day last week.

75 Doz. Sugar Loaf Beans. Can't be beat. To be sold for ten cents, at Claggett's.

J. E. Annis and H. G. Benedict, of Beaver Creek, were in town last Saturday.

Have you seen Kramer's new goods? If not, please call and look them over before purchasing.

Miss Ida Bailey and Miss Ella Marvin returned to their respective homes, last Monday.

You should try a can of 10 cent corn, at the store of S. H. & Co.

E. Purchase and Mrs. Phebe Kelley were married on Christmas, by Rev. S. G. Taylor.

Claggett has a job lot of \$3 Ladies Shoes that he will sell for \$2. Go and see them.

Mrs. H. C. McKinley and daughter Lena, of Gaylord, were visiting friends in Grayling, over Sunday.

Can goods at a bargain. Read the advertisement of S. H. & Co.

Mrs. A. L. Pond and children returned from their Christmas visit at Bay City, last Saturday.

The Century Magazine and the AVANCHE will cost our subscribers but \$4.50. Subscribe soon.

Those \$3 shoes for \$2 are a great bargain. Don't fail to get a pair at Claggett's.

Our subscribers can get the Semi-Weekly Detroit Journal for 60 cents by paying up their subscription.

H. Schriber, of Grove township, was called to Jackson, last Wednesday, by the death of his brother.

It is not denied that S. H. & Co. are selling the best 29 cent Coffee in town.

Julius Kramer will make you a suit for \$17.00, pair of pants for \$3.50, for the next thirty days, only.

A party of young people gathered at the residence of Mrs. Oliver, last Monday evening to see the old year pass away and welcome the new. It was a very pleasant occasion and enjoyed by all.

Dolls—Toys—Games & Picture Books for good little Boys and good little Girls, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have the best 29 cent coffee, in town. You should try it.

O. Palmer went to Lansing on the noon train Tuesday, to assist the new legislature in moving in the right direction as to the election of United States senators.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

The Bachelor Club partook of a bountiful supper at the Railroad Eating House, New Year's Evening. From the time put in by them in doing so, they will not desire to do again until their next annual supper.

50 Doz. Sea Lion Salmon, a great bargain at only a dime, at Claggett's. It is said that Perry Manwaring has sold his property and intends moving to Ann Arbor.

Santa Claus' Headquarters are at Fournier's Drug Store.

Miss Gertrude Oliver, who has been visiting her mother, returned to Bay City the first of the week.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church realized about \$80.00 by their Fair and Supper, last week.

The M. C. R. R. pay car went up the road last Saturday to the delight of the employees along the line.

Miss Agnes Bates returned from Gaylord, last Saturday, to pass her vacation with friends in Grayling.

A Mackinaw City weather prophet predicts that what little winter we will have will be over by March 1st.

John Lece killed a European Lynx in Mosher's swamp, about two weeks ago, which weighed 88 pounds.

Jas. Atherton of West Branch Post, G. A. R., died on the 28th, and was buried on Sunday.

Prof. Renkelman will announce all storms and blizzards in advance by hoisting a storm signal.

Last Friday morning was the coldest, so far this winter, the mercury dropping to 18 degrees below zero.

The editor of the Lewiston Journal, still refers to parties who have died, as deceased. Deceased would be more appropriate.

The Grayling Lyceum Club gave an entertainment at Frederic, Monday evening of last week. Receipts satisfactory.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Before purchasing a suit, overcoat or pair of pants, go to the old established reliable merchant, Julius Kramer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Trombley have had the pleasure of entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, of Bay City, for the past two weeks.

W. B. Flynn, dentist, of West Branch, will be in Grayling, Jan. 6th to 12th, at Dr. Smith's office.

Crawford county has a republican county treasurer, he having put in an appearance at the Court House, yesterday.

State, county, township and school taxes are now payable. If you wish to save the extra collection fee, pay your taxes previous to Jan. 10th, 35.

Chas. Jackson and family moved to Ball township the beginning of the week and his residence is now occupied by Mr. A. J. Davis and family.

The largest line of Xmas & New Year presents ever brought to Grayling, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. G. W. Comer is enjoying the pleasure of a visit this week, with her sister, of Port Huron.

Read S. H. & Co.'s advertisement in this paper. It is to your interest.

Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 83, will hold their regular meeting next Monday evening, the 7th.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 356, F. & A. M., next Thursday evening, the 11th.

The bible belonging to the W. R. C. was taken from the altar in their hall, some time since, and the members would be pleased to have it returned.

Go to the Restaurant of C. W. Wight where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

Rev. J. M. Warren, of West Branch, will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday, both morning and evening.

Ticket No. 21, drew the box on which Mrs. Wakely sold tickets. The drawing was made on Monday last, by Messrs. Chalker, Pond and Hanson.

An Indian River man tried to cure sleeplessness by putting a cat in a bag and hanging it out of the window, then counting its squalls until he went to sleep. At 1 a. m. he got up and let the cat out of the bag."

The Ladies of the Presbyterian Aid Society will meet on Friday of each week at the Church Parlors for work.

The second Friday of each month a Supper will be served from 5 to 7 for 15 cents. All are cordially invited.

We will furnish Peterson's Magazine and the AVANCHE, for \$1.00 per year, and the Cosmopolitan Magazine and the AVANCHE, for \$2.35. Now is the time to subscribe.

H. Robinson, an old veteran, who lived a short distance East of the village, lost his house and three month's supply of provisions by fire, last Saturday.

The leaven of political reform certainly must be working a little in Georgia when the Atlanta Constitution says that "no matter what the voter's race or political party may be, we are determined that in Georgia he shall be entitled to vote at one time in an election and have his vote counted once." We are glad to hear that this brave Atlanta editor has not yet been mobbed for his boldness of speech.—Det. Journal.

Nine members of Grayling Chapter, B. A. M. went to Gaylord last Saturday evening on a fraternal visit to the Chapter of that city. They report a good time.

W. E. Husted and wife spent Christmas with their daughters, Mrs. T. E. Douglass and Mrs. Nell Beaton of Grayling.—West Branch Herald.

Miss Maggie and Master Jimmie Husted and Miss Beulah Beaton are at Grayling for two weeks' visit with the former's sister, Mrs. T. E. Douglass.—West Branch Herald.

A wildcat of unusual large proportion was captured on the outskirts of the village by E. Hart this week. The animal measured three feet in length, and stood twenty inches high. Mr. Hart sent the hide to Roscommon to be mounted.—West Branch Herald.

H. C. McKinley, of the Otsego Co. Herald spent New Years in Grayling calling on old friends during the day and in the evening strengthened the hands of the Good Templars, by an address, and himself by partaking of a hearty supper.

Arrangements have been perfected for the public installation of the newly elected officers of Ruddock Post, G. A. R. and of Ruddock Relief Corps. After the installation the ladies of the Relief Corps will give a dance.—Cheboygan Tribune.

The M. E. church was filled last Sunday evening, for the annual Memorial exercises of Marvin Post, G. A. R., in commemoration of the four comrades who have died during the year. Capt. F. L. Barker, Lieut. C. D. Culver, Sergt. J. S. Crego and Nicholas Shellenberger.

The entertainment given at the school house, last Saturday evening by the Lyceum Club of Grayling school was both pleasing and entertaining, and was very creditable to those who took part in it. The inclement weather no doubt, was the cause of the slim attendance. It should be repeated after further advertising.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

The Cosmopolitan for January will contain articles by Ouida, James S. Metal, John Allen, J. Fortune Nott, and W. D. Howells. "My mistress," a poem, by Jno. B. Tabb, "A Song Before Sailing" by Bliss Carman, with the other entertaining reading matter are worth more than a year's subscription. See prospectus in another column.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. DeWaele entered the following visiting children Christians: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Campbell, of West Bay City, Emil, Alfred and Miss Mattie DeWaele. The gathering was a pleasant one. Mr. and Mrs. Henry DeWaele, of this village were also present.—Ros. News.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Dec. 29, '94.

Hoyle, Mrs. J. S. McCormick, Clark, Jeffrey, G. M. Redhead, Geo. E. McCormick, Dan Silvernail, Willie Spore, M. S.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Frederic Items.

Palmer Valentine, a former resident of this place, has been visiting here for the past week.

Miss Lee, of Lapeer, is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. Osborne.

Several of our citizens went to Gaylord, Christmas night and took in the dance. All report a good time.

The township library has been exchanged with Gaylord library, and some good books may now be had.

Home talent will present "Turn of the Tide," at an early date.

"Dutch Jake or True Blue" was presented here last Wednesday evening, to the satisfaction of all that attended. Should the Lyceum Club return at some future time they would be greeted with a full house.

A sleigh load of young people attended the dance at George Howes', Monday night and report an elegant time.

RESIDENT.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THEY CANNOT WRITE.

PROMINENT PEOPLE WHOSE SIG- NATURES ARE ILLEGIBLE.

Sample of the Queen Chirography of
Bank Officials in Various States—
Old-Time Characters Who Handled
the Quill with Notable Cinniness.

It has been said that bad writing is a
sign of genius. If that be true then the
woods are full of geniuses. They grow
on every American bush, as it were,
and with Hamlet seem to

"Hold it:
A busness to write fair, and labor
much."

How to forget that learning!"
There may be method in all this mad-
ness of handwriting. Poor chiro-
graphy may serve to cover a multitude
of other sins, and certain unfortunate in-
dividuals may have the same excuse to
offer as did the Harvard freshman when
reminded of his illegible chirography.

"It is very well to tell me to write
better," was the rejoinder, "but, if I
were to write better, some people would
find out how I spell."

But when it comes to queer signatures—which may be taken as a fair
sample of one's handwriting—bank
officials lead the procession. This
rather remarkable signature for instance, is the invention of the Indiana
bank cashier, John Mohr, Jr.:

Arkansas' contribution to this chiro-
graphical collection comes from the pen
of Lloyd Bowers, a bank cashier, and
looks like this:

An ordinary individual would take
the following as a first-class schoolboy
attempt to make the figures "11,000,"
but the former Vice-President of a New
York State bank, H. G. Nolton, claims
it as his signature:

Canada will not be outstripped when
it comes to illegible writing, and in
the person of R. J. B. Crombie, manager
of a bank, has this to offer:

When it comes to a unique signature
Kansas comes forward for the palm. It
is necessary, however, to explain
that these remarkable characters stand
for the name of F. C. Miller, cashier:

This is intended as the name of Mor-
gan Dix, the clergyman:

Some interesting stories are told of
illegible signatures, one being about
that of Charles Sumner. It is related
that he received once a letter as follows:
from a Mississippi lad:

"The Hon. Charles Sumner—Dear Sir:
A pamphlet came to Mr. — (I have for-
gotten his name) with a signature upon it.
By the aid of Webster's Unabridged,
the Latin and Greek lexicons, and the
assistance of my high school
teacher I have made it out to be your
name. If that is so, and you can do it
again, please do it for me, and oblige.
Yours very truly, —"

And this is the answer which Mr.
Sumner graciously returned:

"My Dear Young Friend—I am glad
to learn that you have so many helps to
education. It was my name, I can do
it again, and here it is. Yours very
truly,

The sequel to this incident is that the
youth and Mr. Sumner afterward de-
veloped a strong friendship, which was
broken only by death.

Another story is told on Charles Dudley
Warren, when he was editor of an
Eastern paper. It was at the begin-
ning of the civil war, and as he had
been attempting to arouse patriotism
with his pen he was especially pleased
when one of the typesetters came into
the office, and, pointing himself firmly
in front of the editorial desk, said:

"Well, Mr. Warren, I've decided
to enlist in the army."

The response was to the effect that he
was glad the man felt the call of duty.

"O, it isn't that," said the truthful
compositor, "but I'd rather be shot than
try to set any more of your copy."

Here is still another story, which says
that a Yale student had his examination
paper returned by the professor with a note scrawled on the margin.

The student wore his brain in trying
and finally said to the professor:

"I can't quite make out what this is,
if you please."

"That, sir," said the professor, "why,
that says: 'I cannot read your hand-
writing. You write illegibly, sir.'

But the experience of Thomas Bailey
Aldrich is the experience of many an-
other mortal. He once received a letter
from Prof. E. S. Morse of Salem, Mass.,
that was simply incapable of being
read. And this is the unique reply that
Prof. Morse received:

"My Dear Mr. Morse, it was very

pleasant for me to get a letter from you
the other day. Perhaps I should have
found it pleasant if I had been able
to decipher it. I don't think I mastered
anything beyond the date (which I
knew) and the signature (which I
guessed, at). There's a singular and
perpetual charm in a letter of yours—it
never grows old, it never loses its nov-
elty. One can say to one's self every
morning: 'There's that letter of
Morse's; I haven't read it yet. I think
I'll take another shy at it to-day, and
maybe I shall be able, in the course of
a few years, to make out what he
means by those 't's that look like 'w's
and those 't's that haven't any
eyebrows.' Other letters are read and
thrown away and forgotten, but yours
are kept forever—unread. One of them
will last a reasonable man's lifetime.
Admiringly yours, T. B. ALDRICH."

This is the rather descriptively looking
scrawl of W. S. Watt, taken from Iowa
bank:

This spiral arrangement is supposed
to read, W. D. Messenden, and it comes
forward as a specimen of Eastern in-
genuity:

COSSACKS ON HORSEBACK.

Only a Few of Them Are Acrobatic
Cavalrymen.

The principal exercise in which the
Cossacks excel reminded me very much
of what I was familiar with at West
Point when the boys were free to in-
dulge their taste for gymnastics on
horseback. Our cadets—at least a large
proportion of every class—are quite as
clever with their horses as the average
Cossack. I have seen them stan on
the horse's back and gallop in that
position, vault in and out of the saddle
while the horse is galloping, reach
down and pick up objects from the
ground, leap hurdles with the horse,
alighting from the animal just before
the hurdle is touched, and vaulting
into the saddle as the horse clears
the obstacle. I have also seen our West
Pointers change horses while at full
gallop, or one take the other behind
him. All these exercises I have seen
done, not merely with the saddle but
without, and not merely in the riding
school but while riding out on the
country roads.

These are the exercises in which the
Cossack chieftain excels, and it may be
added in parenthesis that the horse of
the average Cossack resembles in many
respects the degenerate beast which
the government places at the disposition
of the United States Military Academy.
The Cossack learns these
tricks as a boy, when he is allowed
with his mates to ride the horse bare-
back to water, and incidentally is en-
couraged to indulge in every manner
or sport on the way. He is encouraged
also to persevere in exercises of this
kind, and to be prepared to make an
exhibition of himself when as a sol-
dier he is garrisoned in towns, where such
exercises smack of the circus rather
than of the barrack yard. The
Cossack is often pictured in the act
of doing daring things with his horse
that it has become common to think
that all Cossacks are up to this work.

As a matter of fact, it is only a small
and select portion that keeps up these
exercises, and these are embodied in a
special section of the regiment, designated
"Dshigts." The Russian regula-
tions of war order the encouragement
of these acrobatic cavalrymen, partic-
ularly when they indulge in any exer-
cises which may be turned to practical
account in war, as, for instance,
leaping over an obstacle and firing
at the same time, or compelling the
horse to stop suddenly and fall to the
ground, so that its body may be a
breastwork behind which the trooper
may shelter himself.—Harper's Maga-
zine.

A Double Refracting Finder.
In the great number of cameras that
are manufactured for the use of amateur
photographers, the ground glass plate
at the top of the "finder" has always
been more or less a source of trouble
and vexation. It was found, under certain
conditions of weather, and especially in
strong sunlight, that when the operator
sought to take the picture the image
was confused and baffling; and the promptitude
of the exposure was often interfered with,
at the risk of spoiling the picture. The
new double refraction finder provides a
steady and effective means of overcom-
ing this difficulty. The usual ground
glass is entirely dispensed with, and in
its place is a lens on which the image
is clearly and steadily reflected by a
mirror acting in conjunction with a
powerful convex lens. This gives a
finder with a greatly increased degree
of luminosity, and the operator has no
further hesitation or anxiety in the
adjustment of his camera. This device is
likely to be appreciated by both ama-
teur and professional photographers.

Astic Criminals.
The worst features in the Asiatic
criminal is his vindictiveness. To plot
against the life of one who has done his
best to compass your fall, who has dis-
honored wife or daughter, or lain in
wait for a son; to shoot a grasping
landlord and knock a land agent on the
head—these sort of episodes are fam-
iliar enough in British annals of crime.
But in his thirst for revenge the
Asiatic will sacrifice himself, his wife,
his child, his unoffending neighbor,
or, if he can only get up a case against
a rival. Human life for him has no
sanctity. If the native policeman sought
to discover a human body in the premises
of his deadly foe, with clothes and
ornaments, any one may be sacrificed
to supply the corpus delicti.—The Sat-
urday Review.

New Frying Pan.
A frying pan constructed on an im-
proved principle has been invented by
Inspector Ludbrook, of the Great
Western Railway, England. His pan
consists of an outer plate of sheet iron
and an inner one of burnished steel,
and between the two is a thin layer
of asbestos, the advantages claimed for
it being that it cannot get overheated
and burn the contents; that the fat will
not splutter over the sides, and the
juices of the meat are retained.

On, What a Time.
The discovery was made by a bride
in Bloomfield, N. J., on her way to the
church that she had on dark shoes instead
of white. She insisted on returning
to re-enter the vehicle, she fell and
sprained her ankle. Before the car-
riage reached the church, a wheel rolled
off and the bridal party had a severe
shaking up.

Tried to Escape.
"Now, gentlemen of the jury," re-
marked the police court prosecutor for
the twentieth time, "as further evi-
dence of this defendant's guilt I will
call your attention to his attempt to es-
cape after arrest. No innocent man,
gentlemen, tries to—"

"I object to such argument," roared
the defendant's attorney. "There is
not a scintilla of evidence to show that
this man ever attempted to escape."

The prosecutor gazed at opposing
counsel pityingly and resumed:

"As I was saying, gentlemen of the
jury, no innocent man will try to escape

Milk in Trees.

Spain spends \$100,000,000 to maintain
an army and \$1,000,000 to educate its

children.

Spain's Army and Schools.

Spain's Army and Schools.

Spain spends \$100,000,000 to maintain
an army and \$1,000,000 to educate its

children.

Several years ago a prize was offered

**to one who could decipher this pec-
uliar bit of pen-scratching. But**

twenty-five persons out of hundreds of

guessers made it out to be that of W. P.



JOHN BURNS, M. P.

Recently Visited the United States

AN INDIAN BATTLEFIELD.

How the Place Now Looks Where
Brave Gen. Custer Fell

A spot that will always have a tragic
interest for Americans is the Custer
battlefield on the Little Big Horn River,
Montana, where Gen. Custer, one of
the most chivalrous and daring officers

when arrested for a crime he did not
commit."

"Again I appeal to the court. There
is absolutely no evidence that this man
ever thought of escaping. On the con-
trary, he surrendered himself into cus-
tody as soon as he learned that a war-
rant had been issued for his arrest."

"Do you mean to say, sir," demanded
the prosecutor, half indignantly, half
scornfully, "that this man made no at-
tempt to escape?"

"I do—most emphatically."

"Then, sir, tell me, if you can, why he
pledged not guilty, if it was not a delib-
erate attempt to escape the conse-
quences of his unlawful act? Tell me that,"
and with an air of triumph the prosecu-
tor resumed his argument.

DISCIPLE OF BELLAMY.

Duncan Karsn Interested in Found-
ing a Colony.

Duncan Karsn, who is so deeply in-
terested in the founding of a colony at

Beitzhoover, Pa., on the Bellamy the-
ory of nationalism, was born in Butler
County, Pennsylvania, fifty-one years ago. He was

boring for oil in West Virginia before
the war, entered the United States army at the age of 17, fought throughout the rebellion and left the service a first lieuten-
tant.

He was a first lieuten-
tant. After the war he returned to
the oil business, and at one time he
had an income of \$5,000 a day from a
single oil well. He was at one time con-
sidered worth \$3,000,000, but lost all
his money in fighting the Standard
Oil Company. In oil regions he is al-
most as celebrated a character as Coal
Oil Johnny, and is known as "Dunc"
Karsn.

AUTHOR OF "TRILBY".

George Du Maurier Widely Known
as a Novelist.

George Du Maurier, who for nearly
thirty years has been famous as an ar-
tist, is now known the world over as a
novelist. His latest serial, "Trilby,"

has placed him in the front rank of
great fiction writers. Du Maurier
was born in Paris in 1834, and educated
in the French capital, in London, Bel-
gium, and the Netherlands. Early

in life he passed six years in New York
City, returning to London in 1853.

For many years he has been a regular
contributor to Punch, and in that paper
some of his most famous caricatures

have appeared. Mr. Du Maurier turned
his attention to literature only a few
years ago. His first novel was enti-
tled "Peter Ibbetson." The artist ar-
tist is happily married and has several
pretty daughters, who are models for
many of his pictures.

The First Stage Coach.

The first stage coach between the two
capitals, London and Edinburgh, ap-
pears to have been started in 1685. It
ran once a fortnight, and the fare was £4.

The time taken to the journey is not
accurately known; but between York and
London it was four days.

This lavish system of communication
was not, however, kept up, as, in 1693,
the coach ran between London and
Edinburgh once a month only, taking a
fortnight, if the weather was favor-
able, to the journey.

In the days of stage coaches, people
sometimes clubbed together and hired a
post chaise for their journey, as being
quicker and less expensive, and Scottish
newspapers occasionally contained adver-
tisements to the effect that a person about
to proceed to London would be glad to hear
of a fellow "adventurer" or two bent on the
same journey, to share the expense.

In 1745 a heroic effort was made to
improve the London and Edinburgh
coach. The Edinburgh Courant for that
year contained the following adver-
tisement: "The Edinburgh Stagecoach,
for the better accommodation of pas-
sengers, will be altered to a New Gen-
eral Two-end Glass Coach Machine, be-
ing on steel springs, exceeding light,
and easy to go in ten days in Summer
and twelve in Winter; to set out the
first Tuesday in March, and continue it
from Hosea Eastgate's, the Coach and
Horses, in Dean Street, Soho, London;
and from John Somerville's, in the Canongate,
Edinburgh, &c. Passengers to pay as usual.—Performed by
George Du Maurier.

For many years he has been a regular
contributor to Punch, and in that paper
some of his most famous caricatures

A NOBLE FIGHT.

AN EMINENT SOUTHERN LAW-YER'S LONG CONFLICT WITH DISEASE.

Twenty-five Years of Prosperity, Adversity and Suffering—The Great Victory Won by Science Over a Stubborn Disease.

(From the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution.)

Foremost among the best known lawyers and farmers of North Carolina stands Col. Isaac A. Sugg, of Greenville. Mr. Sugg has resided in Greenville 22 years. While nearly everyone in Pitt Co. knows Mr. Sugg's history, perhaps all do not know of his return to business again after an illness of 16 years. No man has gone through more than he, and lived. It was a case of the entire breaking down of the nervous system, attended by excruciating, agonizing, unendurable pain. Opium and stimulants only quieted temporarily, and all treatments failed him. Only his love of family and friends prevented suicide. He told a reporter the following interesting story:

"I slept all day with little or no sleep, but naturally gave way at last and I succumbed to the inevitable. My entire nervous system had been shattered by the stimulants and opiate I had taken, my blood had actually turned to water, my weight had dropped from 180 pounds to 125, and it seemed to me that I had no time to live. Who could bear the gentle hand of my wife to bathe my limbs with tepid water. I was simply living from hour to hour. I had made my will, settled my business and waited for the last strand of life to snap."

"It was at this time that a somewhat shabby man came to my door who did not notice. This man had suffered very much as I had, his life had been despaired of as mine had, and yet he had been cured. Think what that little word meant to MEASURED. The report stated that the work had been done by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I investigated the report thoroughly and found that it was true in detail. Then I procured some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began taking them and began to get better. I began to sleep like a real child, sound calm and peaceful. My appetite was good, and my nerves were soothed and restored to their normal condition and I felt like a new man. But the greatest blessing was the mental improvement. I began to read and digest, to formulate new plans, to take an interest in life again, and began to come back to me as soon as my clients realized that I was again myself. After a lapse of ten years I ride horseback every day without fatigue."

"That Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life is beyond doubt, and I am spreading their praise far and wide."

In every town the town of Greenville substantiated the above facts of Col. Sugg's case, and that many others are being benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are for sale by all druggists, or may be had by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., for 50c per box, or six boxes for \$3.50.

Exploded Idea.

It was frequently supposed that people of pale complexion, especially if the hair was a pronounced blonde, fine and thin, were specially liable to mental excitement and brain disorder. Statistics which have recently been compiled prove this to be another of the grave errors of the old-time "specialist." At the Kirkbridge (England) asylum out of a total of 265 patients only one has red hair, and only three either light or fair complexion. In New York, London and Paris hospitals for the insane the same proportion holds good. Exactly why dark-haired persons are more liable to mental disease than those of other shades of color has not yet been explained.

When the common earth worm is cut in two, to the tail there grows a head and to the head there grows a tail, and two animals are formed. As the wound heals, a small white button is formed, which afterward develops into rings and a perfect extremity.

A Thankful Mother's Letter to Mrs. Pinckney.

Last winter I did not think my little ones would have a mother long. I suffered terribly with female troubles.

"I could keep nothing on my



stomach and got so 'poor' my friends hardly knew me. I suffered with severe headaches, dizziness, faintness, backache, and the blues.

"Thanks to Lydia E. Pinckney's Vegetable Compound, I am now as fat as ever, and have no female troubles. If you use my letter, I hope it may be the means of saving some other poor mother's life as it did mine." —Mrs. Ella Van Buren, 82 Garden St., Peoria, Ill.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When things are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles pricking through them, the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful after bed-time. Sold by all Druggists.



RISING STONE SUN POLISH
FOR DURABILITY, ECONOMY AND FOR GENERAL BLACKING IS UNEQUALLED. HAS AN ANNUAL SALE OF 3,000 TONS.
WE ALSO MANUFACTURE THE

SUNPAINT, STONE POLISH,
FOR AN AFTER DINNER SHINE, OR TO TOUCH UP SPOTS. WITH A CLOTH MAKES NO DUST. IN 50 CENT IN BOXES. THE ONLY PERFECT PASTE.

MORSE BROS., PROPRIETORS, CANTON, MASS.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AS SHE APPEARED IN HER ROYAL BRIDAL ROBES.



The marriage of the Czar Nicholas of Russia and Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt took place at St. Petersburg at the winter palace amid a scene of picturesqueness and splendor which well-nigh defies description. The imperial bride was attired in white, with a mantle of purple velvet, lined with ermine, falling from the shoulders and flowing in a very long train, which was borne by four court dignitaries, the grand chamberlain holding lighted tapers, and while the choir chanted the one hundred and twenty-seventh psalm

church, a long white veil over her face, and nearly touching the ground. A few sprays of orange blossoms ornamented her dress, and she wore a small crown of diamonds, diamond necklace, etc. The marriage service was preceded by that known as the espousals, during which the bride and bridegroom exchange rings. This having been completed, a rich silken carpet was laid down in front of the bridal pair. To this carpet the priest conducted the bride and bridegroom, holding lighted tapers, and while the choir chanted the one hundred and twenty-seventh psalm

GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

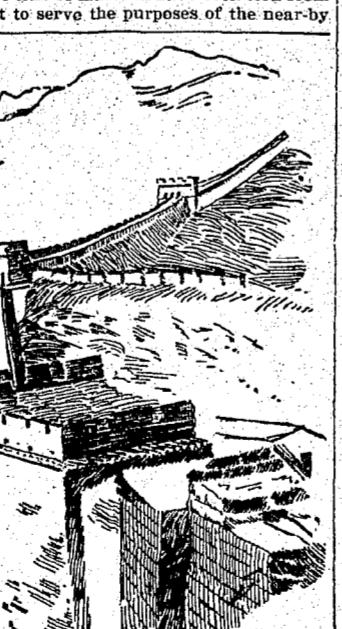
It Was China's Northern Rampart and a Stupendous Fortification.

This excellent picture of a bit of the great wall of China shows it at its best. At Nankow, where the photograph was taken, the wall is in excellent preservation. In fact it is not probable that any of the original wall is shown in the picture, for this sketch is in the mountains north of Pekin, and practically has been rebuilt two or three times since it was first reared.

Long ago Mongolia was not a part of the Chinese empire, as it is to-day, and the Hsiung-nu ancestors of the Mongolians were China's most terrible enemy. So this great wall was stretched along the border between China and Mongolia in order to keep out the formidable invaders from the north. It is probably the only instance in history where the precise boundary between two countries was for ages marked by a stone wall. The wall, or its ruins, may still be traced from the gulf of Linting, at the northern extremity of the Yellow Sea, far over the plains and mountains nearly to the western limit of China proper.

It was a colossal work and ranks with the grand canal of China and the pyramids of Egypt as among the most stupendous of human achievements. It has a length of over 2,000 miles, counting the various sinuosities and the double and triple walls built in a few places, notably to the north of the provinces of Pechili and Shansi. When we consider that this wall had an average height of about thirty feet and a mean width of about twenty-two feet, and

almost entirely disappeared. Millions of tons of material have been torn from it to serve the purposes of the near-by



SECTION OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

that it is supposed to have contained about 100,000 cubic meters of solid masonry, we may gain some idea of the enormous labor involved in its construction. But it did not take a very great many years to build it. The Emperor Chi Hoangti was very sure he had built it when he began the great work twenty-one centuries ago. It cost as much in human life and treasure as a great war, and cost all the more because so much haste was made to erect it. Several hundred thousand men are believed to have perished while they were at work on the wall, which was to be at once a protection

Inhabitants. The mere wear and tear of the ages alone would have toppled much of it in ruins. The time was when it was a crime punishable with death to so much as scratch it with a pin. Yet it is doubtful if to-day much of the original wall is left. What is now seen of it is the patchwork of the centuries during the time when the wall was China's great bulwark to the

Inhabited Dwellings.

New York State has the greatest number of inhabited dwellings, 505,593; Nevada the least, 10,000.

MISS WHITLOCK ON A WHEEL.

A Fifteen-Year-Old Girl Who Can Ride 100 Miles with Ease.

It has only been a short time since wheelmen regarded a century run as a very difficult ride. Now, however, there are wheelwomen in various sections of the country who can accomplish long-distance runs with as much ease as men. Miss Effie Whitlock, of Brooklyn, has won distinction as one of the youngest long-distance riders hereabouts, and while only 15 years old can ride 100 miles in a day very handily, says the New York Sun. Miss Whitlock was one of the fifteen women



MISS EFFIE WHITLOCK.

who started in the century run from Sag Harbor to Brooklyn last summer, and she was one of the first survivors of the run. Miss Whitlock has been riding a wheel for several years and speaks in the highest terms of this mode of exercise. She appears in a bloomer costume when riding, and asserts that she never feels fatigue.

Thieves in Naples Sewers.

There is a band of thieves in Naples which, like rats, frequent the underground sewers and bore their way into shops for the purpose of robbing tills and goods. Not long ago a leather dealer, on unlocking his warehouse, found a large hole in the flooring, and skins and money gone to the value of 3,000 francs. He called the police, and several of them, together with some sewer men, penetrated to the dark vaults, slipping and sliding along the mud of the sewers, and with a single lantern. They had not gone far when they discovered a man and called him to stop. But with a cry, "Madonna! Don't kill me," the man fled along the sewer, the people firing after him and following him for at least a mile, passing under three or four streets, but without success. The police are now watching the sewers like cats, but there are many escape holes.—London Daily News.

The Mustache.

It is Spain that is credited with the origin of the mustache. At a period after the Moorish invasion, when the Christian and Moslem populations became so mixed that it was hard to say which were Moors and which Spaniards, the plios Spaniards hit upon the mustache as a means of identification. They permitted the hair on the upper lip to grow, and also a tuft on the under lip, an outline of the cross being thus formed.

For a Rainy Day.

Rasas has in its treasury gold rubles to the number of \$16,281,000, or nearly \$500,000,000 in gold.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents, as droplets or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren Street, New York.

ELY'S CREAM BALM

Open and q-tipped the Nasal Passages, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Relieves the Nose, Protects the Skin, Stimulates the Nerves, and Relieves the Head and Brain.

The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

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AROUND THE EARTH

OCCURRENCES THEREIN
FOR A WEEK.

JAMES G. FAIR IS DEAD

WAS ONE OF THE FAMOUS BO-
NANZA KINGS.

Fearful Catastrophe in an Oregon Town—Deserved Fate of a Murderous Slave—Looking Toward Peace in the Orient—Rebellious Brazilians.

Death of Ex-Senator Fair.

Ex-Senator James G. Fair, the bonanza millionaire, died of asthma at 11:45 on Friday night at the Lick House in San Francisco. James Graham Fair was an Irishman by birth, and first saw the light of day near Belfast on the 2d day of December, 1831. He received a business education in Chicago. In 1849 he followed the trail of the gold seekers of California, and after mining till 1860, he removed to Nevada, where his fortunate speculations in mines he amassed a fortune estimated at \$50,000,000. He formed a partnership with Flood, Mackay and O'Brien, and the firm developed many rich mines and became known as the bonanza kings. Mr. Fair was elected as Senator Sharon's successor in the United States Senate in 1881, and served one term. His record in that body, however, was not especially eventful except for his persistence in advocating the free coinage and remonetization of silver. He was largely interested in the development of manufacturers on the Pacific coast.

FORTY-ONE PEOPLE PERISH

Terrible Holocaust in Silver Lake, a Little Oregon Village.

At Silver Lake, Lake County, Ore., while a large party was attending holiday festivities, a lamp exploded and set fire to the building. Forty-one persons were burned to death and fifteen injured. A large crowd had assembled in Christman Brothers' hall to attend the festival. While the merriment was at its height some one climbed on a bench, from which point he expected to get a better view of what was going on. In doing so his hand struck a lamp hanging from the ceiling, overturning it. The oil immediately caught fire and everything in the room being dry and of an inflammable nature the room was soon a mass of flames. Some one shouted: "Shut the door and keep quiet; it can't be put out." By this time the confusion was so great that people began scrambling in a wild endeavor to reach the door. Women and children were trampled under foot, and as there was only one exit to the hall and the fire being between the majority of the crowd and the door many rushed headlong into the flames. Silver Lake is a village of about 100 inhabitants, and it is 150 miles from the nearest telegraph office.

MR. FOSTER STARTS FOR TOKIO.

Has Been Invited by China to Help Arrange Terms of Peace.

John W. Foster, who has been invited by the Chinese Government to join her envoys at Tokio to arrange terms of peace with Japan, left Washington Saturday for Japan. Mr. Foster has not yet been officially advised of the appointment of the Chinese plenipotentiaries, nor when they will leave Peking to meet him at Tokio. So far from his appointment tending to delay the progress of negotiations between China and Japan, as was feared in some quarters, it is said that it will doubtless result in hastening them. Notwithstanding the distance from Washington to Tokio, Mr. Foster will be enabled to reach Tokio at an earlier date than the Chinese envoys can possibly arrive there from Peking. Mr. Foster expects to be able to return to the United States in the spring.

BRAZIL AGAIN IN FOMENT.

Adherents of Peixoto May Attempt to Overthrow President Moraes. It is reported that Rio Janeiro is in a state of panic. President Moraes is said, has learned that the army is delayed to ex-President Peixoto, and that the principal officers have refused to assume command and take the field in his projected expedition to Rio Grande do Sul. More than 200 of the royalist officers have been arrested and are imprisoned under heavy guard. Extraordinary precautions have been taken to prevent their deliverance. President Moraes fears Peixoto, and would order his arrest but for the certainty that such a course would precipitate a conflict. Already mobs have gathered on the streets shouting, "Death to Moraes. Peixoto's health is in a very alarming state.

JUDGES REFUSE PASSES.

Annals on the Lake Erie and Western Returned to the Company.

Several days ago the judges of the Superior, Circuit and Criminal Courts at Indianapolis received passes over the Lake Erie and Western Railroad from General Solicitor Hackendorf, of that company, the passes being good over all the company's lines in Indiana until Dec. 31, 1895. The judges held a conference and each addressed a letter to the attorney returning the passes and requested to accept them. They said that they were judicial officers, and while the company did not issue the passes with a view to influence their acts, they believed that the dictates of sound policy required them to return the passes.

Embezzler Gives Himself Up.

George A. Ferce, formerly of Mobile, but now of Abilene, Texas, surrendered to Sheriff Dorian, at Mobile, Ala. He is charged with embezzling \$10,000 of the funds of the Planters and Merchants Insurance Company. The indictment was found against Ferce in 1889, and since that time he has been eluding arrest. His bondsman secured his release on bail.

Dalton Gang Is Suspected.

The court house of Payne County, O. T., was burned. It is believed that the Dalton gang burned the house to save "Arkansas Tom," who is under indictment. Criminal records bearing on "Tom's" case were destroyed.

Price of Hard Coal Unchanged.

At New York anthracite sales agents of the Eastern and Western territories decided to limit their production in January to 45 per cent. of their capacity.

Frank Davis Killed by a Pet Deer.

Frank Davis, a miller of Fort Jackson, N. Y., was killed by his pet deer. He left his house to feed his animal, and on his failure to return his brother started out to look for him. He met the deer with his nose covered with blood, and later found the missing man dead, having been gored and trampled to death.

China Wants to End the War.

Minister Denby cabled the State Department that the Chinese Government has appointed two peace commissioners, Chang Yin Huan and Fung, who will proceed on once their mission from Peking to the Japanese capital.

HARVEST FOR BLACKMAILERS.

Take Advantage of Lexow Investigation to Bully Officers.

The wholesale terror in which New Yorkers hold the Lexow Committee is the capital stock of a new kind of blackmailer. Some persons are threatened with accusation before the committee, while others are to get subpoenas as witnesses if they refuse to pay. Nor are the police escaping. When they subscribed toward the traveling expenses of Katie Schubert and Mrs. Thurio, others who know the damaging facts were inspired to ask for free transportation or its equivalent in coin. A police captain told a reporter that he had been bullied or threatened by more than twenty keepers of disorderly houses. The women told him if he refused to pay them money they would go to John W. Goff and the Lexow Committee and accuse him of receiving bribes in return for protection. The captain said the practice was becoming general, and that he had a number of fellow sufferers.

KILLED IN A RACE WAR.

Whites and Blacks Lined Up for Battlegrounds Near Quitman, Ga.

Near Quitman, Ga., the lives of seven negroes have been taken in revenge for that of one white man, and unless all signs fail utterly many lives more are in jeopardy. Two bodies of determined men, between 400 and 500 men in all, every man being heavily armed, and each body equal in numerical strength to the other, separated by less than a mile of country, and liable to clash any minute, was the spectacle presented in Brooks County Sunday night. The women told him if he refused to pay a fine of \$1,000, the laughter that first greeted the Lexow Committee ceased long, but Wednesday marks an epoch in the history of its labors nevertheless. It is the consummation of its first great case, and now no one can doubt that an almost endless number of convictions, with their accompanying sentences, will follow. The reform movement has gained full headway and will sweep everything before it. The last hope of the corrupt police has gone, and they know, one and all, what they have to expect. It will also make the work of the committee easier. There already have been some confessions and it cannot be doubted now that there will be more. It is likely to be a race to see who can tell all he knows first, and in that the victory is greater and more far-reaching than would appear from the mere statement that Stephenson has been sentenced. Capt. Stephenson was about the first man of any importance to get caught in the Lexow net, and when he was turned over to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and found guilty by a jury there was a quaking all along the line.

CARNEGIE WAGES CUT.

Many Thousand Men at Homestead and Braddock Will Suffer.

Notices were posted Friday at the Homestead works of the Carnegie Steel Company announcing that the new scale of wages for next year was ready for the inspection of the workmen. Five thousand men are affected, and there is a cut in wages all around except in those of laborers. Their pay is now so low that it was not disturbed. The scale for the Edgar Thomson workmen at Braddock, right across the river from Homestead, will also be readjusted by the company. The wages of the 5,000 men at the Edgar Thomson plant will be reduced. The heaviest cuts are on skilled labor, which the Carnegie Company has been steadily reducing, as it does more and more of such work with machinery every year.

SULTAN BARS HIM OUT.

Says Jewett May Not Investigate the Armenian Atrocities.

The Sultan Monday evening made a final reply to the application of United States Minister Terrell, at Constantinople, for permission to leave Consul Jewett make an independent inquiry into the Armenian trouble.

The Sultan positively declined to allow the Consul to accompany the commission. This refusal was not unexpected at Washington. The reluctance of the Turkish Government to accede to the request is accounted for by the formidable proportions to which the agitation in the United States in favor of intercession on behalf of the Armenians in Turkey has attained.

BOLD FEMALE BURGLAR.

Mrs. Riette Pike Completely Loots a House Near Denver.

Mrs. Riette Pike is under arrest in Denver on a charge of burglary, and she admits her guilt. She made repeated visits to the house of Mrs. James R. Ives, sister of Mayor Booth of Highlands, in the absence of the family, first entering through a window, and afterwards by means of a key, and looted the place of all portable articles of value. She took the plunder to the residence of Mrs. Bertha K. Shaw, a wealthy friend with whom she was staying, and packed it in trunks which she then sent to the depot.

Flushed with Victory.

The Japanese Parliament was opened by commission. The speech from the throne briefly referred to the victories achieved by the Japanese troops in every engagement, and says they are steadily pressing forward in the enemy's territory, adding that it is especially satisfactory to note that in spite of the cold and hardships the forces are more than ever distinguishing themselves by their valor. The relations of Japan with the neutral powers are more friendly than ever. The revision of treaties on long cherished desires has been accomplished with some countries and with other States the negotiations for this purpose are making favorable progress. In conclusion the speech says: "Having been placed in such a glorious situation we wish more over to promote the welfare of the country, and to assist the civilization of the country, and to assist the Parliament to take notice of the state of affairs at home and abroad, and by securing harmony between this Government and the people assist in the furtherance of the imperial wishes." The Government is still skeptical in regard to China's peace overtures.

Disastrous Fire in Cleveland.

At Cleveland fire broke out in the four-story brick block owned by the Doan estate and Marius Adams, and destroyed it quickly. The loss on the building is \$30,000. The occupants, the K. D. Box Company and the French Delicacy Company, lost \$140,000 and \$67,000, respectively.

The old wooden Empire Hotel, across Water street, caught fire and burned down, loss \$10,000, and the cable railroad waiting-room adjacent to it, worth \$1,000, was also consumed.

Storm on the Channel.

The telegraph line in the northern part of Great Britain is still down and the full amount of damage by the storm is not known. It is estimated, however, that from 50 to 100 persons lost their lives in various manners during the progress of the gale.

Poston in the Tolls.

Robert S. Poston and Hattie C. Patch, who more than a year ago avenged the Chicago commission firm of McCoy & Underwood out of nearly \$16,000, were arrested by Detective Dave Elliott.

Fought for Their Girl.

Thomas Washington and James Harvey, of Donaldsonville, Ind., quarreled over a young woman. Washington struck Harvey on the head with a brick, crushing his skull, fatally injuring him.

Cruel to the Goat.

Fiske and Love, the advertising balloonists, were rearrested at Valparaiso, Ind., for cruelty to animals in sealing up goats in a balloon to come down by parachute.

Only Two Lynched.

Late advices from Brooklyn, Conn., are to the effect that only two negroes were killed in the rioting there, instead of seven as at first reported.

Tourists Will Regret This.

Two rattling chimneys, the carved lion that stood guard at the stairway descend-

ing to the lower floor, charred timbers and ashes are all that remains of the Cliff House at San Francisco. The remainder is reminiscent, for the Cliff House is a thing of the past. A million-dollar structure of steel and stone will be erected on its site. Fire destroyed everything except a few souvenirs, the mirrors and easily movable furniture, the silverware, choice vintages and liquors and a part of the bar fixtures. The fire was a hidden one between ceilings and walls. It started from a defective flue, and when the flames found a vent there was a rush and roar of fire that could not be controlled.

VICTORY FOR LEXOW.

Ex-Police Captain Stephenson Sentenced to Sing Sing Prison.

The Lexow Committee, scorned, laughed at and considered a huge joke when it first began its work, has secured its first great victory in the New York criminal courts. Police Captain John L. Stephenson has been sentenced to three years and nine months in the State prison at Sing Sing, and to pay a fine of \$1,000. The length of the term granted the Lexow Committee seemed long, but Wednesday marks an epoch in the history of its labors nevertheless. It is the consummation of its first great case, and now no one can doubt that an almost endless number of convictions, with their accompanying sentences, will follow. The reform movement has gained full headway and will sweep everything before it. The last hope of the corrupt police has gone, and they know, one and all, what they have to expect. It will also make the work of the committee easier. There already have been some confessions and it cannot be doubted now that there will be more. It is likely to be a race to see who can tell all he knows first, and in that the victory is greater and more far-reaching than would appear from the mere statement that Stephenson has been sentenced. Capt. Stephenson was about the first man of any importance to get caught in the Lexow net, and when he was turned over to the Court of Oyer and Terminer and found guilty by a jury there was a quaking all along the line.

EMBERS.

Still the embers glow,

Though the frost is faint and low,

Though the frost is on the pane,

And the year is on the wane,

Still the embers glow.

In the pine wood deep,

Where the shadows are asleep,

Where the storm complains at night,

And the winter drifts are white,

In the pine wood deep.

Stands the Christmas tree.

Waiting for the children's sleep;

Waiting for the mother's hand,

And the joyous household band,

Stands the Christmas tree.

In the shop so bright,

Stuffs with rainbow hue of light,

Costly, cañon, rich and rare,

Curious gifts beyond compare,

Bloom untouched by blight,

Catch the eye and lure the heart,

Weaving spells with mystic art,

In the shop so bright.

Life is glad and gay,

Set to dancing time of holiday,

Home and hearth o'erflow with cheer,

Love entwines her near and dear,

Life is glad and gay.

Yet the embers glow.

Margaret E. Sangster, in Harper's Ba-

zars.

JEAN DREW OFF HIS BOOTS,

AND THEN GOED TO A BROAD SHELF WHICH STOOD

OUT SEVERAL FEET FROM THE WALL, PULLED

DOWN HIS BLANKET.

THE BEST PLACES ON THE FLOOR WERE TAKEN,

AND HE HAD TO STRETCH HIS LONG LEGS AT SOME DISTANCE

FROM THE FIRE.

His brothers and sisters did not think it necessary

to be very considerate of Jean—

He was so good-natured and stupid.

When he was a small child there had

been two bad years, when the potatoes rotted,

and there was no snow for lumbering.

Then the Brusoe family had lived on

horse-fodder; the mother became hag-

gard, and the older children too; but

Jean felt the hardships most and grew